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MARKET REVIEW

On September 22, 1958 the Department reallocated 74,449 short tons, raw value, of Hawaiian and Virgin Islands deficits - about one half to Cuba (37,420 tons) and the other half to the Beet and Mainland Cane Areas (28,316 and 8,713 tons, respectively). This action assured the availability of the entire 9,000,000 ton total of sugar quotas.

During the twelve month period ended August 31, 1958 primary distributors delivered 8,814,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, an all-time high for any year ended August 31 although only 5,000 tons more than during the preceding comparable period. Per capita deliveries, however, were 101.8 pounds, raw value, compared to amounts ranging from 102.0 pounds during the year ended August 31, 1952 to 103.5 pounds during the year ended August 31, 1957.

Beet processors had delivered 1,527,000 tons, of sugar from January 1 through September 20, 1958, 102,000 and 170,000 tons more, respectively, than during the same periods in 1957 and 1956. Thus, 32.3 percent of the current beet area quota remained to be filled; 31.2 percent of the final beet area quota was unfilled on September 20, 1957 and 30.6 percent on September 20, 1956. Final total quotas in 1956 and 1957 and current total quotas are all about the same, viz. 9,000,000 tons; but the current beet area quota, on account of deficit reallocations, is 25.1 percent of total quotas compared to 23.1 percent in 1957 and 21.7 percent in 1956. The unfilled tonnage this year on September 20 is 729,000 compared to 646,000 in 1957 and 598,000 in 1956. Assuming that 130,000 tons of beet sugar will be physically or constructively delivered after December 28, 1958, the same tonnage as during the last few days of 1957, weekly beet sugar deliveries between September 21 and December 28 would have to average 42,800 tons compared with 36,900 tons during the same period in 1957 and 39,600 tons in 1956.

The proration of additional deficits in Hawaiian and Virgin Islands quotas on September 22 augmented the supplies available to Atlantic and Gulf refiners from the Mainland Cane Area and from Cuba. Hawaiian production is progressing at a rate which should permit shipments to Atlantic and Gulf refiners at least twice as large as in the last quarter of 1957 (98,000 tons). As indicated in the review last month, the area of uncertainty about the total supply is confined largely to the ultimate level of these shipments

and the final out turn and utilization of the large prospective Mainland Cane crop.

Sugar deliveries by state of destination during the first seven months of 1958 amounted to 94.4 million cwt. refined equivalent, 0.4 million bags or 0.5 percent more than during the same period last year. In the two leading sugar-consuming states, New York and Illinois and in the Pacific states, sugar deliveries declined by 1.2 million bags or 4.1 percent; there was no change in Pennsylvania; elsewhere deliveries increased 1.6 million bags or 2.9 percent.

The price of raw sugar, duty paid, New York averaged 6.37 cents per pound in September; it had averaged 6.28 cents from April through August with little daily variation from that average before the third week in August. At that time, the price climbed to 6.35 cents; it remained at that level for over 3 weeks but rose first to 6.37 cents and then to 6.40 cents during the second half of September. This has been the highest price level since the first part of July 1957. The wholesale price of refined sugar at New York has been quoted at 9.35 cents per pound since mid-May.

The spot price for world sugar declined from an average of 3.52 cents per pound during the Labor Day week to 3.45 on September 16th and rallied to 3.48 cents during the fourth September week. It averaged 3.48 cents per pound during September compared to an August average of 3.46 cents.

Indonesia, which had acceded to the International Sugar Agreement early in the year, surrendered 300,000 metric tons of her world market quota retaining only 50,000 tons of quota plus 50,000 tons of "Special Reserve" tonnage. This deficit plus that part of the Soviet deficit which had previously been offered to Czechoslovakia (13,319 tons), was reallocated to Cuba (196,281 tons), China (53,286 tons), the Dominican Republic (53,236 tons), Mexico (6,096 tons), and Belgium (4,470). This reallocation, if accepted by Cuba, would increase the Cuban world market quota to 2,789,834 metric tons and if actually exported in 1958 would reduce Cuban year-end-stocks to less than half a million tons; (see the following text table):

It is extremely doubtful that Cuba will have an effective demand for all of its International Sugar Agreement quota. The International Sugar Council has estimated requirements at 5,610,000 metric tons. Exporting members' quotas and "Special Reserve" tonnage total 5,235,000 tons. Any deficit proration which is

Cuba: 1958 Sugar Supplies and Requirements as of
September 26, 1958

	1,000 Spanish long tons, raw sugar <u>1/</u>	1,000 short tons, raw value <u>1/</u>
Carryover	661 <u>2/</u>	771
Production	5,675 <u>3/</u>	6,619
Total supply	6,336	7,389
U.S. quotas (crystalline, liquid and local Hawaiian deficit) <u>4/</u>	2,886	3,366
Internation Sugar Agreement quota	2,708	3,158
Domestic requirements	300	350
Sugar for livestock feed <u>5/</u>	23	27
Total requirements	5,917	6,901
Reserves and prospective year-end carryover	419	488

1/ One Spanish long ton, raw sugar, polarizing about 97.5 degrees, equals 1.16626 short tons, raw value.

2/ Excludes 18,394 Spanish long tons exported in 1957 but charged to ICEA Sales Quota 1958.

3/ Based on Cuban Sugar Mill Owners Association data; figure includes 30,985 Spanish long tons of sugar to fill Cubans liquid sugar quota in the U.S. and 34,326 Spanish long tons of sugar for livestock feed.

4/ 1,152 short tons, raw value were charged to the Cuban reallocation of the local Hawaiian deficit.

5/ Estimated on the basis of 11/2 times January-August entries into the U.S.

declined reduces this quantity. Non-members' exports of record during the first half of 1958 amount to 582,000 metric tons; the tonnage will at least be doubled for the year as a whole. Accordingly, world free market supplies of at least 6.4 million tons would be available to meet 5.6 million tons of requirements. While supplies must always substantially exceed requirements because of time lags and because of seasonal and locational factors, it is questionable whether the excess need be as much as 800,000 tons.

The Cuban sugar production potential for the coming 1959 crop is very large. In 1958, there were only 86,000 acres of quedada cane (cane held over from the preceding harvest season). By contrast, there will be 440,000 acres of quedada cane in 1959. Such cane tends to yield about one and one half as much per acre as annually harvested ratoons. Moreover, while 214,000 acres of old ratoon land were taken out of production after the 1958 harvest, 240,000 acres of land planted to sugarcane in 1957 and 1958 will be available for the 1959 harvest, a net gain of 26,000 acres. Altogether 353,000 acres of cane are available for harvest. At conservative yield and sugar extraction rates this would amount to a sugar production of about 6,850,000 Spanish long tons, almost the same tonnage as that actually produced in the record year 1952 (7,011,000 tons). In view of the abundant availability of cane, the Cuban Government will no doubt restrict actual production in accordance with anticipated requirements.

CONTRACT FARMING IN SUGAR CROP PRODUCTION

Developments in contract farming in agriculture generally have been commanding widespread attention. Recently the Department published a description of these developments as Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 198 entitled, "Contract Farming and Vertical Integration in Agriculture". This bulletin includes a section on Sugar Crops. Presented below is a more detailed treatment of this subject from which the section in the Bulletin was developed.

Summary

Elements of contract farming and of the combination of crop production and processing have been associated with the growing of both sugarcane and sugar beets from the earliest days of these enterprises.

Contract farming characterizes almost all sugar beet production with the growers as the independent contributors of land and of most of the capital and labor inputs required for the production of beets. Some of the required capital and labor have been supplied by the processor. Such processor-procured capital and labor have been typically sold, rented, or charged to the grower. Some technical decisions in beet growing are made or strongly influenced by the processor, (e.g. what seed to use, when to irrigate and how much). Beet growers are organized into strong bargaining cooperatives, are usually engaged in

diversified farming and, as producers of an annual crop, have more economic mobility than growers of sugarcane which is a perennial crop.

Today, the combination of crop production and processing characterizes the domestic sugarcane industry in all areas but is most noticeable in the Hawaiian industry which presents an intricate synthesis of plantation farming and milling with co-operative marketing of raw sugar and very substantial cooperative refining and marketing of refined sugar. In Florida, the scale of one grower-processor's operations and the complete vertical integration from cooperative sugarcane production to the production and marketing of refined sugar by a group of cooperators are noteworthy. Unlike in Hawaii and Florida, much more than half of all cane in Louisiana and Puerto Rico is grown by independent producers.

The United States sugar program beginning with the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934 and continuing, now, under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, provides a broad framework of regulations that influences the relationship between processors and independent growers in these industries.

Contract Farming in the Beet Sugar Industry

Sugar beets are heavy, bulky and perishable. The crop is not suited for sale in central markets. To process sugar beets, large amounts of capital are needed. These facts induced contract farming on this crop at an early date. Processors were anxious to assure themselves of a sufficient supply of beets before they established a factory at a given location.

No farmer would grow sugar beets without assurance of a market outlet and of the terms of sale. Without such assurance, he would be at the processor's mercy at harvest time and might even have to divert his beets to livestock feeding.

While it was not feasible to contract for beets for a period longer than one crop season, the grower-processor contract, executed before beet planting time, became a universal feature at an early date. Once a processor had initially signed up enough acreage in the area where he was locating his factory, he expected that growers would continue to contract with him.

The grower has relied on the processor to furnish him seed. For the past 15 years the production of seed has constituted a special case of integration within the beet sugar industry. Two beet seed companies, both owned by groups of American beet sugar companies, handle most beet seed in this country and have it produced on contract with individual farmers.

The grower also looks to the processor for advice on cultivation practices, and often also to obtain labor. Growers formed co-operative bargaining associations at an early date. Today nearly all growers are represented by such associations and the typical grower-processor contract contains a clause in which the grower authorizes the processor to deduct dues for the association from the payment due him under the contract.

For the processor, beets are the most important single expense item. In recent years, his payment to beet growers made up more than half of his cost. In addition to price and sufficient beet tonnage, the processor is concerned about the quality and physical condition of the beets.

History of Contracts

Prior to the early 1920's, the typical processor-grower contract provided for a definite, fixed amount to be paid to the grower per net ton of beets delivered. That contract provided no incentive for the delivery of high-quality, high-sucrose beets. Moreover, the processor bore the entire risk of fluctuating sugar prices from the time the beet purchase contract was signed until the beet sugar made from the beets was marketed any time between half a year and one and a half years later.

As the growers grew in bargaining strength through cooperative organization, they succeeded in obtaining a measure of participation in higher sugar prices and, at the same time, they secured certain minimum beet price guarantees. Sliding scales both for variations in the net proceeds received by processors on their sugar sales, and for variations in the sucrose content of beets were adopted.

During the early 30's, the sugar price dropped so that the minimum beet price guarantee became burdensome to the processors. At the same time, the market outlook for sugar beets was better than that for competing crops because the tariff, sugar transportation costs from Cuba and the cost of cane sugar refining promised to hold

the beet sugar price at an irreducible minimum - a guarantee that other agricultural industries did not have. There was strong demand for beet acreage, and consequently, the processors could abolish the minimum price guarantee. The price of sugar beets, which had held above \$7 per ton from 1926 to 1930, dropped below \$6. However, under the predominant sliding scale contract, the beet price rose from \$5.30 during 1935-39 to \$10.90 during 1945-49 and \$11.90 in 1956. The growers' share in the net proceeds from the sale of beet sugar rose from 48 percent during 1935-39 to 58 percent in recent years. "Net proceeds" is the price received by the processor from his beet sugar sales minus excise tax, freight on sugar deliveries, advertising and some other minor selling costs. There are two types of sliding scale contracts. Sometimes payment is based on the average sucrose content of each individual grower's beets ("individual test contracts"). In other instances, payment is based on the sucrose content of all beets delivered to a factory ("cossette test contracts").

Most processors east of the Mississippi River pay their beet growers in accordance with the "50-50" type contract. Under that contract, growers are paid a basic 50 percent of the processor's net proceeds from sugar, dried pulp and molasses. The typical "50-50" contract in force today provides that additional percentages must be paid to growers from that part of the net proceeds which exceeds a stated minimum, up to a stated maximum.

Content of typical contract

A typical beet-purchase contract contains the following provisions: 1/

"1. Identification of the two parties (the processor and producer) and of the area and location of the land to be planted to beets.

2. An agreement by the producer to carry on the culture of the crop in a workmanlike manner in accordance with established practices and to deliver beets of at least a minimum quality and physical condition.

3. A stipulation that the beet seed planted shall be only that furnished by the company, and a statement of the price of such seed.

4. A provision granting the processor the privilege of sending representatives into the field throughout the growing season to inspect the condition of the crop.

1/ Cottrell, R. H. Beet-Sugar Economics. The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, 1952, pp. 231 f.

5. A plan for the delivery of the beets, including a date after which the grower may deliver them at his convenience. Prior to such date he may deliver only at a rate determined by the processor.
6. A set of rules governing the taking of tare on beets delivered.
7. A beet-payment schedule.
8. A definition of "net-return" for the sugar product sold.
9. Provisions for an initial payment following delivery of the beets and for subsequent participating payments.
10. Terms for the advancement of operating funds by the processor to the producer.
11. Authorization by the grower for the company to deduct dues for the growers' organization from money due him under the contract.
12. Miscellaneous provisions covering the right of the grower to select accountants to check on the accuracy of the net-return figures used as a basis for payments; right of the grower to examine the method of taking tare, assignments of the contract, and procedures in the case of fire, strikes, accidents, etc. "2/

Beet sugar processors have never grown a very large proportion of the beet acreage themselves. Furthermore, such operations appear to have been curtailed in the 1930's for a variety of reasons. However, in 1956, 10 out of 15 beet processing companies received small Sugar Act conditional payments as processor-growers. 3/

The Cane Sugar Industry

The growing of sugarcane and its processing into sugar within the same business has long been a wide-spread practice. This is different from the beet sugar industry in which independent beet growers and processors typically contract with each other. However, in addition to the integrated plantation-mill operation, there are also independent cane growers who sell their cane to mills, typically mills run by grower-processors, in all domestic areas.

One feature of the sugar program since 1934 has been the determination by the Secretary of Agriculture of fair and reasonable prices which grower-processors must pay for the sugarcane purchased from independent growers as one of the requirements for receiving Sugar Act conditional payments on their own sugarcane.

2/ Present-day contracts no longer permit the grower to select accountants to check on the accuracy of the net-return figures but they provide for the determination of net returns by a processor appointed Certified Public Accountant. 3/ Payment to grower-processor in 1956 amounted to \$77,000, 0.25% of total payments to beet growers.

Since the typical sugarcane processor is also a grower, this feature has been of far-reaching importance.

Independent growers' sugarcane made up the following percentages of total sugarcane ground in the several domestic areas:

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Year</u>
Hawaii	10	1957
Florida	19	1956
Virgin Islands	37	1957
Louisiana	59	1956
Puerto Rico	75	1956

In Hawaii the combination of sugarcane growing and milling has been most advanced. Twenty-five plantation mills produced 1.1 million short tons, raw value, of sugar in 1957; median production was 32,100 tons per mill. They processed almost 8.5 million tons of their own sugarcane and another 1.0 million tons of cane produced each year by independent growers, primarily under tolling agreements. There are altogether about 2,000 independent growers. Since sugarcane is typically harvested only once every 18 to 24 months in Hawaii, relatively few independent growers harvest cane in successive calendar years.

Prior to 1951 these growers were so-called adherent planters. In 1951, the status of most adherent planters was changed to that of financially and legally independent growers. However, their operations from planting to harvesting are typically integrated with the operations of the plantation where their sugarcane is milled.

Most of the 25 plantations with mills and the two plantations without mills are represented by six Agents. All 27 plantations market their production through the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Ltd., the ownership and management of which they share. C. & H. is an agricultural marketing association under the Capper Volstead Act. All C. & H. stock is owned by the member plantations, substantially in the same proportion as the tonnage of raw sugar which each ships to C. & H. Independent growers participate in the cooperative as nonmember-patrons. C. & H. operates the world's largest sugar refinery in the San Francisco Bay area and a small refinery near Honolulu, T.H.; it owns a minority interest in a non-cooperative Gulf Coast refinery where it markets most of that part of its raw sugar supplies which is not

refined in its own refineries. It handles about 39 percent of the raw cane sugar produced in domestic areas.

The Agriculture Department looks after the interests of new producers and small producers and the interests of producers who are tenants or adherent planters. This is done through appropriate provisions in the proportionate share regulations and through the issuance of minimum sugarcane price and maximum tolling charge regulations governing the sugarcane of independent growers purchased or toll-processed by the processor-growers.

The independent growers are organized into bargaining associations for negotiating their purchase or tolling agreements with the plantations and for representing their interests at fair-price hearings before the Secretary of Agriculture.

Twenty-six plantations have recognized the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Local 142 as bargaining agent for their labor.

The modern Florida sugarcane industry is less than 30 years old. One grower-processor produced over two thirds of the 1.2 million tons of cane ground in Florida in 1956, another grower-processor produced 12 percent and a group that cooperates both in the growing and the processing of sugarcane produced 7 percent of all cane ground. About a dozen independent growers supply the two non-cooperative mills about 12 percent of all cane ground in the state.

Originally, a few growers had long term contracts with the larger of the non-cooperative mills. The long term contract was developed because one planting of sugarcane usually is cropped for four years. More recently annual letter contracts have been used by the larger mill and four year letter contracts by the smaller mill. The contracts provide for pricing of the sugarcane in accordance with the fair price determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. The contract terms further provide (1) for the method of payment, (2) for the acreage from which the mills will accept cane and (3) for the scheduling of deliveries. The price received by growers varies depending on the average price of raw cane sugar, c.i.f. New York, and on sucrose in normal juice. The two non-cooperative processors provide no financing but they give technical assistance to their independent growers. They have their sugar toll-refined in the Savannah, Georgia, refinery and have it sold from there.

The cooperative mill produces refined sugar in its own plant and sells it from there. It represents a case of complete integration from field production through marketing of refined sugar, the ultimate product of the sugar industry.

In the Virgin Islands, the only processor is a Government corporation which also grows 63 percent of the cane it processes. The balance of the cane is grown by about 325 independent producers. About 300 of these grow 15 acres of sugarcane or less. 4/ The price for sugarcane provided in fair price determinations follows the principles applied in the Puerto Rican fair price determination; see below. However, the grower's participation is lower for sugar and higher for molasses than in Puerto Rico.

In Louisiana, 44 firms operate 49 mills. In 1956, these firms processed almost 2.0 million tons of company-owned cane and almost 2.9 million tons of independent growers' cane from about 3,650 farms. Thus production per independent farm averaged 784 tons of sugarcane.

Nine mills were cooperatives. Their sugar marketing allotments in 1957 amounted to 113,000 short tons, raw value, 23 percent of the state total. Their average sugar marketing allotment was 12,564 tons compared with 9,820 tons of average allotment of privately-owned, non-cooperative firms.

Cooperative ownership and operation of sugar mills in Louisiana is a depression-born phenomenon 5/. When certain mills had to close or experienced difficulty in obtaining credit, some of their patrons worried about alternative outlets for their sugarcane. Some existing mills were reorganized on a cooperative basis. This not only assured their continued or resumed operation but also opened up a new source of credit, namely the New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives.

Until 1937 mills purchased sugarcane from independent growers under written contracts which provided for the payment of \$1.00 per ton of standard sugarcane, as defined in the agreement, for each 1-cent of the price per pound of 96° sugar, as quoted on the New Orleans Sugar Exchange. With the issuance of fair and

4/ 23 F.R. 1755

5/ Stanley, Felix E., Marketing Sugarcane in Louisiana, Sugar Branch PMA., USDA., November 1949, p. 23.

reasonable price determinations under the Sugar Act the annual written contracts were considered unnecessary and discontinued. An "oral understanding" between growers and processors of sugarcane was mentioned by Stanley as of 1948/49 6/. He comments: " - - the legal status with respect to enforcement of contract provisions is open to question. - - - it is doubtful, for example, whether growers could be compelled by law to deliver their cane to a particular processor as specified in the contract."

The annual price determination for Louisiana has prescribed a price of \$1.06 per ton of standard sugarcane for each 1-cent per pound of 96° sugar since 1950. A \$1.03 per ton for each 1-cent per pound of sugar formula was applicable under the 1948 fair price determination 7/.

The increase in the grower's share from \$1.00 to \$1.03 and \$1.06 per ton of sugarcane for each cent per pound in the sugar price reflects relatively more rapid productivity gains in cane sugar milling as compared to sugarcane production. The formula implies that the grower receives about two-thirds of the price of raw sugar and the processor one-third. Competition for independent growers' cane has been keen. Many growers have a choice of mills, although the number of Louisiana sugar mills has declined from 69 in 1937 to the present level of 49. The trend toward fewer but larger mills is characteristic of all areas as methods of processing become more complex and more efficient.

In Puerto Rico, ten percent of all sugar produced comes from cane grown on farms of the publicly operated Land Authority; 24 percent comes from the cane of grower-processors; 66 percent - more than in any other domestic cane growing area - comes from more than 17,500 independent growers. In 1956, the average production per independent grower, in terms of sugar, raw value, was 825 cwt. However, as of 1948-49, 57 percent of the cane growing farms were 5 acres or less in size, harvested an average of only about 2 acres of cane and produced only 3.65 percent of the Island's crop in terms of sugar production 8/.

Twenty-two firms (including the Land Authority) operate 32 mills. Two firms operating two mills are growers' cooperatives. In 1956, their marketing allotments were 6 percent of the total.

6/ Op. cit. p. 25. 7/ Op. cit. p. 30. 8/ Miller, M. E., The Marketing of Sugarcane in Puerto Rico, Sugar Branch PMA, USDA, Nov. 1950, p. 5.

In 1942 the Puerto Rican Legislature declared the sugar mills to be public service enterprises and enacted provisions regulating the marketing of sugarcane. In 1951 superseding legislation was enacted. The preamble of the latter Act states as its objectives, inter alia, the following: " - - - to regulate the relationship and contracts between colonos and centrals for the grinding of sugar cane; - - - to determine the minimum share of the colonos and the share of the centrals in the sugar and molasses produced; - - -".

Under the Commonwealth law, centrals must accept the sugarcane of independent growers (colonos) who supplied them in previous years. Colonos, however, may transfer their patronage to another central, provided they have notified the centrals concerned by November 1 preceding the grinding season in which the change is to take place 9/.

The pricing of sugarcane is subject to Federal regulations under the Sugar Act and to Commonwealth regulations under Act No. 426. In general, colonos have the option to accept payment in the form of sugar or in the form of cash. Under the latter, the price is based on the net raw sugar price f.o.b. mill, i.e. the New York raw sugar price, during the calendar year, minus deductions for freight and allied expenses. Final settlement is possible only about half a year after the end of the campaign. The percentage of the colono's sugar share is a straight-line function of the raw sugar yield of his sugarcane. He receives 63.0 percent of the sugar when the sugar yield is 9.0 percent and 67.5 percent when the sugar yield is 13.5 percent. Indications are that Puerto Rican mills are efficient and that they compete for sugarcane to some extent. Colonos are protected by Federal and Puerto Rican legislation and the regulations issued thereunder. While no specific colonos' bargaining association exists, the Puerto Rican Farm Bureau does represent colonos' interest in hearings and also vis-a-vis individual mills 10/

The Role of the Federal Government

Contract farming and the combination of crop production and processing in the sugar industry has operated since 1934 within the

9/ Section 3, Act No. 426, 17th Legislature of P.R. 3rd reg. sess., May 13, 1951. 10/ Note for instance the reference to "producer organizations in any mill area" in the 1957-58 crop Federal Price Determination, 7 C.F.R. 877.10, 22 F.R. 10487.

framework of a governmental program under the various Sugar Acts, details of which are frequently referenced above.

The market outlook for domestic sugar crops during the early 1930s was better than that for competing crops because of the 2 cents per pound tariff on Cuban raw sugar under the Tariff Act of 1930. This situation greatly stimulated production in all domestic areas including, at that time, the Philippines, but nevertheless the U. S. duty paid price for raw sugar fell to less than half the 1915-1924 average and by 1934 the domestic industry as a whole was faced with very serious economic problems. With the marked increase in U. S. production, marketing opportunities for Cuban sugar were drastically curtailed while at the same time the price of raw sugar in Cuba dropped below 1 cent per pound, less than one-third of the price received by U. S. producers. Our exports to Cuba dropped from an annual average of 139 million dollars during 1926-1929 to 25 million dollars in 1933. Economic distress created political unrest.

To reestablish a balance among the several domestic areas and Cuba, the Congress in 1934 created marketing quotas for the several areas of supply. Total quotas were to be limited to the sugar requirements of consumers, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. During the war and postwar years 1942-1947, quotas were suspended. After quotas were reimposed in 1948, there was at first no pressure of supplies against the marketing quotas in the domestic areas. However, production soon began to exceed quota and carryover requirements so that the area quotas had to be allotted to individual processors and the acreage of individual growers had to be restricted.

To aid in the attainment of a fair grower income, our sugar legislation has also provided for direct government payments to growers. These payments are known as "conditional payments," since the recipient grower must not have marketed more than his "proportionate share," i.e. his acreage allotment, of sugar crops, must not have employed child labor in sugar crop production, must have paid fair and reasonable wages to his labor, and if he is also a processor, he must have paid fair and reasonable prices to other growers for the beets or cane he has bought.

Determinations are made by the Secretary, pursuant to the Act, to establish in detail the meaning of each of the above conditions under the circumstances prevailing in each domestic sugar producing area.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Administrative action</u>
August 22, 1958	Bases and procedures for apportioning the 1958-crop state sugar beet acreage allocation among areas and establishing farm proportionate shares issued by Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committees for Kansas, Utah and Wyoming. (See August 22, 1958 Federal Register).
September 4, 1958	Determination of eligibility for abandonment and crop deficiency payments for the Domestic Beet Sugar area amended to change the language as issued April 23, 1957, relating to the establishment of the location of farms by states, counties and local producing areas. (See September 4, 1958 Federal Register).
September 16, 1958	Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1958 crop of sugar beets amended to provide that terms of the 1957 crop Imperial Valley beet purchase contracts apply to the price of 1958-crop beets in the Valley except for freight charges. (See September 19, 1958 Federal Register).
September 19, 1958	Determination of "prevented acreage" credits to be effective for the 1958 and subsequent sugar beet crops. The principal changes from the one issued in September 1957 relate to the elimination of regulations and special responsibilities of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committees relating to the 1955 and 1956 crops. (See September 19, 1958 Federal Register).
September 22, 1958	Quota deficits increased 65,000 tons for Hawaii and 9,449 tons for the Virgin Islands and prorated to Domestic Beet and Mainland Cane areas and to Cuba. The increase in prorations in short tons, raw value, are as follows: Domestic Beet Sugar, 28,316; Mainland Cane Sugar, 8,713; and Cuba 37,420. (See September 26, 1958 Federal Register).
September 26, 1958	Determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for Louisiana 1958 crop sugarcane harvest and for calendar year 1959 production and cultivation workers. Provisions of this determination are the same as those for 1957-58. (See October 1, 1958 Federal Register).
September 29, 1958	Public hearing announced on sugar requirements for 1959 to begin at 10 A.M., November 25, 1958 in the Thomas Jefferson Auditorium, South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (Details scheduled for publication in the Federal Register soon).

HIGHLIGHTS

1. August sugar deliveries for U. S. consumption 902,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 72,000 tons, or 9 percent from August 1957. Deliveries January 1 through August 31, 1958 were 5,919,000 tons, up 80,000 tons from same period last year. Final data for July 1958 deliveries 888,000 short tons, raw value; the previously published preliminary figure for that month was 878,000 tons.
2. Primary distributors' stocks August 30, 1958 were 848,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down 252,000 tons from a month earlier and 126,000 tons from a year ago. During August stocks of all primary distributors declined by the following amounts: beet processors, 216,000 tons; refiners, 29,000 tons; mainland sugarcane processors, 6,000 tons; and importers of direct-consumption sugar, 1,000 tons. As compared with a year ago refiners' stocks were lower by 122,000 tons, importers of direct-consumption sugar 17,000 tons and mainland sugarcane processors 9,000 tons. Beet processors stocks were higher by 21,000 tons.
3. Quota charges, January-August 1958 were 6,313,000 tons, about the same as the 1957 period. Charges to quotas up: Cuba 375,000 tons, Philippines 95,000 tons, Domestic Beet Area 89,000 tons, and "full duty" foreign countries 24,000 tons. Charges to quotas down: Hawaii 429,000 tons, Mainland Cane Area 97,000 tons, Puerto Rico 66,000 tons, and the Virgin Islands 4,000 tons.
4. July 1958 sugar deliveries, as compared with a year ago, were up 5 percent to the North Central region, 10 percent to the South and 13 percent to New England. Deliveries were down 1 and 10 percent, respectively, to the Middle Atlantic and Western regions. For the first seven months, 1958 compared with 1957, deliveries to New England and the South were up 2 and 5 percent respectively, but to the other three regions they were down 0.3 to 5 percent.
5. Second quarter 1958 deliveries of sugar to industrial users were down 3.6 percent from the same quarter last year, and to non-industrial buyers, 7.3 percent. Delivery declines ranged from 5 to 7 percent to the beverage, confectionery, multiple food, and ice cream manufacturers; canned, bottled and frozen food buyers and bakery and cereal products sugar users had only minor changes of minus 0.1 and plus 0.3 percent, respectively. Deliveries to the major non-industrial buyers declined by 6.2 percent to the retail trade and 8.0 percent to wholesalers. For first half year regional deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugars see table 30.

Table 1. -Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-July 1958 and 1957

	1958	1957
	(Short tons, raw value)	
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	850	1,911
Refiners' refined	3,500,741	3,500,334
Beet processors' refined	1,156,204	1,116,956
Importers' direct consumption	397,842	383,730
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	<u>17,647 1/</u>	<u>26,923</u>
Total	5,073,284	5,029,854
Deliveries for:		
Export	36,086 2/	18,346
Livestock feed	20,011 2/	1,781
Continental consumption 3/	5,017,187	5,009,727
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	61,650	63,493
Hawaii	20,431	26,376

1/ Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.

2/ See Tables 3 to 6.

3/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 2. -Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, July 31, 1958 and 1957

	1958	1957
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	247,682	381,430
Refiners' refined	278,163	300,691
Beet processors' refined	507,875	412,064
Importers' direct consumption	58,430	69,006
Mainland sugarcane processors	7,982*	16,393
Total	1,100,132	1,179,584

* Stocks of sugar of mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 3. -Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries, January-July, 1958*

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1958	281,275
Receipts	3,526,932
Meltings	3,558,720
Deliveries for direct consumption	850
Deliveries for export	0
Deliveries for livestock feed	0
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(955)
Stocks, July 31, 1958	247,682

* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 8

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74.

Table 4.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-July, 1958

	<u>Cane sugar</u> (Short tons, raw value)	<u>Beet sugar</u> (Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1958	265,030	1,234,327
Production from raws melted	3,521,989	
Production direct from cane or beets	0	430,437
Imported refined receipts	2,235	-
Deliveries for continental consumption	3,468,983	1,154,163
Deliveries for export	30,207	1,566
Deliveries for livestock feed	1,551	475
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(10,350)	(685)
Stocks, July 31, 1958	278,163	507,875

Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-73 and SU-74 from cane sugar refiners and on Form SU-70 from beet sugar processors.

Table 5.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-July, 1958. 1/

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1958	17,932
Receipts	438,385
Deliveries for continental consumption	375,553
Deliveries for export	4,313
Deliveries for livestock feed	17,976
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(45)
Stocks, July 31, 1958	58,430

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 8.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 6.-Mainland sugarcane processors: Stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, January-July, 1958

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1958	81,249
Production	83,902
Deliveries:	
For further processing	139,739
For direct consumption	17,638
For export	0
For livestock feed	9
Total	157,386
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	+217
Stocks, July 31, 1958	7,982

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Forms 71 and 72 by mainland sugarcane processors.

Table 7-Mainland Sugar: Production and allotment charges, January-July 1958

	Cane sugar (Short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (raw value)
<u>Production</u>	84,983	429,753
<u>Allotment charges</u>		
Louisiana sugarcane processors:		
For further processing	59,877	
For direct-consumption	14,460	
Louisiana processor-refiners	39,296	
Florida sugarcane processors	109,911	
Beet processors		1,151,245
Total	223,544	1,151,245

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor refiners on Forms SU-71, 72 and 73 and by beet processors on Form SU-70.

Table 8.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply. 1/ January-July, 1958

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar) (Short tons, raw value)	Importers (DC sugar) (raw value)
Cuba	2,076,057	305,951
Cuba refined	161	0
Hawaii	119,677	0
Hawaii refined	2,074	0
Mainland cane area	140,970	0
Philippines, Republic of the	676,432	13,204
Puerto Rico	436,863	82,531
Virgin Islands	0	0
Other countries	75,638	36,699
Acquired for reprocessing	1,295	0
Total	3,529,167	438,385
For further processing	3,526,932	

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows: Importers - for feed, 15,499; for re-export, 6,482; Refiners - for feed, 2,301; for re-export, 27,525; Total, 51,807 tons.

Table 9-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, August 1958-1957 and January-August 1958 and 1957

	1958 ^{1/}		1957	
	Aug.	Jan.-Aug.	Aug.	Jan.-Aug.
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	589,420	4,091,011	574,665	4,076,910
Beet processors	242,704	1,398,908	191,940	1,308,896
Importers	62,981	460,823	63,617	447,347
Mainland sugarcane processors	6,400 ^{2/}	24,047	2,877	29,800
Total	901,505	5,974,789	833,099	5,862,953
Deliveries for:				
Export		36,086	2,382	20,728
Livestock feed		20,011	1,152	2,933
For continental consumption	^{3/} 901,505	5,918,692	829,565	5,839,292

^{1/} Preliminary

^{2/} Estimated

^{3/} Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 10.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, Aug. 30, 1958 and August 31, 1957

	1958 ^{1/}	1957
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	232,478	332,228
Refiners' refined	264,560	286,355
Beet processors	292,292	271,701
Importers' direct-consumption	57,198	73,955
Mainland sugarcane processors	1,500 ^{2/}	10,234
Total	848,028	974,473

^{1/} Preliminary

^{2/} Estimated

Table 11 -Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during the calendar year 1957 (revised June 1958)

	1957 (Short tons, raw value)
<u>Continental United States</u>	
Refiners' raw	3,708
Refiners' refined	6,053,154
Beet processors' refined	2,067,232
Importers' direct consumption	585,463
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	61,220 ^{1/}
Total	8,770,777
Deliveries for:	
Export	29,904 ^{2/}
Livestock feed	6,885 ^{2/}
Continental consumption ^{3/}	8,733,988
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	107,756
<u>Hawaii</u>	40,428

^{1/} Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.

^{2/} See Tables -16

^{3/} Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 12.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 31, 1957 (revised June 1958)

	1957 ^{1/} (Short tons, raw value)
Refiners' raw	281,275
Refiners' refined	265,030
Beet processors' refined	1,234,327
Importers' direct consumption	17,932
Mainland sugarcane processors	81,249
Total	1,879,813

^{1/}

Details of December 31, inventories

Held by	Over-quota		Quota	
	Raw	Refined	Raw	Refined
Refiners	66,789	41,326	214,486	223,704
Importers	-	4,934	-	12,998
Totals	66,789	46,260	214,486	236,702
Mainland cane included:				
Processor-Refiners	12,747	28,078		
Other Refiners	32,411	4,299		
	45,158	32,377		

Table 13-Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries calendar year 1957 (Revised June 1958)

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	255,505
Receipts	6,066,116 *
Meltings	6,035,050
Deliveries for direct consumption	3,708
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	- 0 -
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(1,588)
Stocks, December 31, 1957	281,275

* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 18

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74

Table 14.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, calendar year 1957 (Revised June 1958)

	Cane sugar (Short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	235,994	1,278,027
Production from raws melted	5,990,956	
Production direct from cane or beets	57,740	2,024,532
Imported refined receipts	30,002	
Deliveries for continental consumption	6,024,459	2,065,870
Deliveries for export	26,780	1,268
Deliveries for livestock feed	1,915	94
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	3,492	(1,000)
Stocks, December 31, 1957	265,030	1,234,327

Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-73 and SU-74 from cane sugar refiners and on Form SU-70 from beet sugar processors.

Table 15-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, calendar year 1957 ^{1/} (Revised June 1958)

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	11,583
Receipts	591,812
Deliveries for continental consumption	578,752
Deliveries for export	1,856
Deliveries for livestock feed	4,855
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	- 0 -
Stocks, December 31, 1957	17,932

^{1/} For receipts by source of supply, see Table 18.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 16.-Mainland sugarcane processors: Stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, calendar year 1957
(Revised June 1958)

(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1957	124,325
Production	436,982
Deliveries:	
For further processing	419,837
For direct-consumption	61,199
For export	
For livestock feed	21
Total	481,057
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	999
Stocks, December 31, 1957	81,249
Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Forms 71 and 72 by mainland sugarcane processors.	

Table 17.-Mainland sugar: Production and allotment charges, calendar year 1957 (Revised June 1958)

	Cane sugar (Short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (Short tons, raw value)
Production	535,377	2,024,532
Allotment charges		
Louisiana sugarcane processors:		
For further processing	312,544	
For direct-consumption	52,321	
Louisiana processor-refiners	120,186	
Florida sugarcane processors	150,634	
Beet processors		2,065,687
Total	635,685	2,065,687
Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor refiners on Forms SU-71, 72 and 73 and by beet processors on Form SU-70.		

Table 18.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply 1/
calendar year 1957 (Revised June 1958)

Calendar year 1957 (Revised June 1958)

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar)	Importers (DC sugar)			
	(Short tons, raw value)				
Cuba	2,768,088	377,778			
Hawaii	1,002,834				
Hawaii refined	30,002 ^{2/}				
Mainland cane area	460,246 ^{3/}				
Philippines, Republic of the	874,926	24,492			
Puerto Rico	769,167	130,736			
Virgin Islands	14,753				
Other countries	173,092	58,806			
Acquired for reprocessing	3,010				
Total	6,096,118	591,812			
For further processing	6,066,116				
<u>1/ Sugar received in 1957 not charged to 1957 quotas</u>					
	For feed	For export	Under bond 1958	In Customs custody	Total
Cuba	3,370	9,561	3,680	11,462	28,073
Peru		6,488	3,358	897	10,743
Venezuela	1,284	290			1,574
Mexico	176				176
Philippines				26	26
Dominican Republic			3,131		3,131
Holland				3,391	3,391
Canada				620	620
	<u>4,830</u>	<u>16,339</u>	<u>10,169</u>	<u>16,396</u>	<u>47,734</u>
Refiners	227	14,457	10,169	11,462	36,315
Importers	4,603	1,882	0	4,934	11,419

2/ Refined sugar imported by refiners 3/ Includes 40,808 tons produced at raw mills of processor-refiners and not included in deliveries for further processing as reported in Table

Table 19.-Status of 1958 Sugar Quotas as of August 31, 1958^{1/}

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- ^{2/} set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas ^{3/}	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	2,227,558		1,396,867 <u>4/</u>		830,691	
Mainland cane	685,441		233,544 <u>4/</u>		451,897	
Hawaii ^{5/}	765,000		276,402	3,963	488,598	26,737
Puerto Rico ^{6/}	815,000		622,350	100,651	192,650	32,413
Virgin Islands	15,549		6,093		9,456	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	910,249	18,822	69,751	41,098
Cuba	3,294,247	2,043	2,719,976	328,798	576,314	46,430
Other foreign countries	<u>217,205</u>	<u>2,158</u>	<u>147,474</u>	<u>48,807</u>	<u>71,889</u>	<u>8,506</u>
Total	9,000,000	4,201	6,312,955	501,041	2,691,246	155,184
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	55,588	352	14,244	5,620	41,696	3,940
Dominican Republic	72,967	655	52,833	5,418	20,789	655
Mexico	52,555	72	46,315	13,496	6,312	1,998
Nicaragua	13,883	1,069	12,696	10,200	2,256	1,077
Haiti	7,313	0	7,313	0	0	0
Netherlands	4,086	0	4,086	4,086	0	0
China	4,007	0	3,173	3,173	834	834
Panama	4,007	0	4,005	4,005	2	2
Costa Rica	1,123	0	1,123	1,123	0	0
Canada	747	0	747	747	0	0
United Kingdom	611	10	621	621	0	0
Belgium	215	0	215	215	0	0
British Guiana	99	0	99	99	0	0
Hong Kong	4	0	4	4	0	0
Total	217,205	2,158	147,474 <u>7/</u>	48,807 <u>8/</u>	71,889	8,506

LIQUID SUGAR ^{9/}

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,950,857	19,701
Dominican Republic	830,894	20,168	810,726
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

^{1/} Quota exempt sugar entered under Section 212 (4); Cuban for feed, 17,759; for re-export, 40,099; Mexican for feed, 3,075; for re-export 22; total, 60,955. ^{2/} These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane partly estimated; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Republic of the Philippines, and all sugar from Cuba entered through August 31, 1958 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by September 12, 1958; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines; and all sugar from the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or authorized for entry as of August 31, 1958. ^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 13,596; Philippines, 2,415; Dominican Republic, 9; total, 16,020. ^{4/} Estimated. ^{5/} Despite declaration of deficit the full basic quota of 1,090,496 is available. ^{6/} Despite declaration of deficit the full basic quota of 1,140,253 is available. ^{7/} Under Section 212 (1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country except Peru and Costa Rica. ^{8/} Applications being held pending availability of quota; Netherlands, 3,538 and Hong Kong, 25. ^{9/} 12,330 gallons were entered by United Kingdom under Section 212 (3).

Table 20. -Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, January-August, 1958 and 1957

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

	1958	1957	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	1,396,867 ^{1/}	1,307,803 ^{2/}	89,064	6.8		
Mainland cane	233,544 ^{1/}	330,900 ^{2/}			97,356	29.4
Hawaii	276,402	705,716			429,314	60.8
Puerto Rico	622,350	688,655			66,305	9.6
Virgin Islands	6,093	10,370			4,277	41.2
Philippines	910,249	815,079	95,170	11.7		
Cuba	2,719,976	2,345,057	374,919	16.0		
Other foreign countries	147,474	123,220	24,254	19.7		
Total	6,312,955	6,326,800			13,845	0.2
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	14,244	30,822			16,578	53.8
Dominican Republic	52,833	45,211	7,622	16.9		
Mexico	46,315	27,371	18,944	69.2		
Nicaragua	12,696	8,216	4,480	54.5		
Haiti	7,313	950	6,363	669.8		
Netherlands	4,086	3,204	882	27.5		
China	3,173	3,505			332	9.5
Panama	4,005	2,708	1,297	47.9		
Costa Rica	1,123	0	1,123			
Canada	747	631	116	18.4		
United Kingdom	621	511	110	21.5		
Belgium	215	0	215			
British Guiana	99	84	15	17.9		
Hong Kong	4	7			3	42.9
Colombia						
Total	147,474	123,220	24,254	19.7		

LIQUID SUGAR

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,950,857	7,696,569	254,288	3.3		
Dominican Republic	20,168	206,688			186,520	90.2
British West Indies	0	0				

^{1/} Partly estimated^{2/} Revised

Table 21.-Status of 1958 Sugar Quotas as of September 12, 1958^{1/}

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- ^{2/} set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas ^{3/}	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	2,227,558		1,484,867 ^{4/}		742,691	
Mainland cane	685,441		236,344 ^{4/}		449,097	
Hawaii ^{5/}	765,000		312,711	6,596	452,289	24,104
Puerto Rico ^{6/}	815,000		681,328	106,882	133,672	26,182
Virgin Islands	15,549		6,093		9,456	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	961,697	19,156	18,303	18,303
Cuba	3,294,247	2,844	2,860,630	349,520	436,461	25,708
Other foreign countries	<u>217,205</u>	<u>2,303</u>	<u>167,097</u>	<u>51,301</u>	<u>52,411</u>	<u>8,462</u>
Total	9,000,000	5,147	6,710,767	533,455	2,294,380	102,759
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	55,588	406	20,018	5,620	35,976	3,940
Dominican Republic	72,967	746	64,480	5,686	9,233	2,837
Mexico	52,555	72	48,300	15,481	4,327	13
Nicaragua	13,883	1,069	12,672	10,200	2,280	1,077
Haiti	7,313	0	7,313	0	0	0
Netherlands	4,086	0	4,086	4,086	0	0
China	4,007	0	3,414	3,414	593	593
Panama	4,007	0	4,005	4,005	2	2
Costa Rica	1,123	0	1,123	1,123	0	0
Canada	747	0	747	747	0	0
United Kingdom	611	10	621	621	0	0
Belgium	215	0	215	215	0	0
British Guiana	99	0	99	99	0	0
Hong Kong	4	0	4	4	0	0
Total	217,205	2,303	167,097 ^{7/}	51,301	52,411 ^{8/}	8,462

LIQUID SUGAR ^{9/}

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,950,857	19,701
Dominican Republic	830,894	20,168	810,726
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Section 212(4); Cuban for feed, 18,660; for reexport, 40,741; Mexican for feed, 3,075; for reexport, 22; total, 62,498.

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) all other sugar entered or authorized for entry through September 12, 1958. ^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 15,075; Philippines, 2,431; Dominican Republic, 9; total, 17,515.

4/ Estimated

5/ Despite declaration of deficit the full basic quota of 1,090,496 is available.

6/ Despite declaration of deficit the full basic quota of 1,140,253 is available.

7/ Under Section 212(1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country except Peru and Costa Rica. ^{8/} Applications being held pending availability of quota; Netherlands, 3,538 and Hong Kong, 25. ^{9/} 12,330 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 22 Final 1957 quotas and quota charges (Revised June 1958)^{1/}

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- ^{2/} set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas 3/	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	2,070,694		2,065,687		5,007	
Mainland cane	637,172		635,685		1,487	
Hawaii <u>4/</u>	1,060,000		1,036,763	29,899	23,237	713
Puerto Rico <u>4/</u>	920,000		912,571	130,754	7,429	1,929
Virgin Islands— <u>4/</u>	14,753		14,753		0	
Republic of the Philippines <u>4/</u>	930,000		906,252	25,602	23,748	23,748
Cuba	3,127,028	4,487	3,131,596	375,290	0	0
Other foreign countries	<u>215,353</u>	<u>838</u>	<u>218,110</u>	<u>56,859</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	8,975,000	5,325	8,921,417	617,404	60,912	26,394
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	<u>79,721</u>	<u>410</u>	80,503	8,992	0	0
Dominican Republic	62,454	144	62,598	8,776	0	0
Mexico	44,586	200	44,786	15,639	0	0
Nicaragua <u>4/</u>	10,275	0	10,477	10,273	0	0
Haiti	6,333	26	6,567	0	0	0
Netherlands	3,551	0	3,588	3,588	0	0
China	3,485	0	3,494	3,494	0	0
Panama	3,485	0	3,503	3,503	0	0
Costa Rica <u>4/</u>	0	0	1,073	1,073	0	0
Canada	652	0	652	652	0	0
United Kingdom	533	0	533	533	0	0
Belgium	188	58	245	245	1	1
British Guiana	87	0	84	84	3	3
Hong Kong	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	215,353	838	218,110 ^{5/}	56,859	4	4

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,967,117	3,441
Dominican Republic	830,894	830,894	0
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Offshore sugar received in 1957, quota exempt, or, not charged to 1957 quotas: For feed, 4,830; for export, 16,339; under bond for refining and charge to 1958 quota, 10,169; in Customs custody for charge to 1958 quota, 16,396; total, 47,734. For further detail see footnote 1/to table

2/ Marketed against allotments or entered as of December 31, 1957. 3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption; Cuba, 16,655; Puerto Rico, 20; Republic of the Philippines, 129; Hawaii, 1; total, 16,805.

4/ Deficits were declared as follows: Hawaii, 27,373; Puerto Rico, 216,987; Virgin Islands, 752; Philippines, 50,000; Nicaragua, 1,313; Costa Rica, 3,367.

5/ Under Section 212(1) charges to quotas exclude first 10 tons from each country. Also, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador and Venezuela entered 10 tons each under Section 212(1). In addition, Canada entered 10 tons under Section 212(2).

6/ 15,205 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 23.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, calendar years 1957 and 1956 (Revised June 1958)

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

	1957	1956	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	2,065,687	1,955,252	110,435	5.6		
Mainland cane	635,685	601,369	34,316	5.7		
Hawaii	1,036,763	1,091,282			54,519	5.0
Puerto Rico	912,571	1,134,769			222,198	19.6
Virgin Islands	14,753	12,535	2,218	17.7		
Philippines	906,252	981,765			75,513	7.7
Cuba	3,131,596	3,090,680	40,916	1.3		
Other foreign countries	218,110	127,122	90,988	71.6		
Total	8,921,417	8,994,774			73,357	0.8
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	80,503	59,325	21,178	35.7		
Dominican Republic	62,598	42,451	20,147	47.5		
Mexico	44,786	12,107	32,679	269.9		
Nicaragua	10,477	3,458	7,019	203.0		
Haiti	6,567	3,395	3,172	93.4		
Netherlands	3,588	1,287	2,301	178.8		
China	3,494	1,219	2,275	186.6		
Panama	3,503	0	3,503			
Costa Rica	1,073	1,078			5	0.5
Canada	652	1,142			490	42.9
United Kingdom	533	0	533			
Belgium	245	456			211	46.3
British Guiana	84	0	84			
Hong Kong	7	19			12	63.2
Colombia	*	1,154			1,154	
Denmark	*	31			31	
Total	218,110	127,122	90,988	71.6		
LIQUID SUGAR						
(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)						
Cuba	7,967,117	7,944,092	23,025	0.3		
Dominican Republic	830,894	830,894				
British West Indies	0	0				

* No quotas under effective Sugar Act

Table 24.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States, July 1958

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
<u>Hundredweight, refined equivalent</u>					
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	106299		6721		113020
ME	64829		850		65679
MASS	379062		14406		393468
N H	38120				38120
R I	45090		725		45815
VT	22068		7000		29068
TOTAL	655468		29702		685170
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	601946		71878		673824
N Y	1245289	14000	148450		1407739
PENN	869070	7616	341879	25	1218590
TOTAL	2716305	21616	562207	25	3300153
N CENTRAL					
ILL	696065	750071	4408	19909	1470453
IND	284875	144383	1209	9	430476
IOWA	66428	182351	5480		254259
KAN	86069	100868			186937
MICH	200596	330629	57981	40	589246
MINN	37720	259385			297105
MO	338287	129104		11	467402
NEBR	35190	94998		2	130190
N DAK	33	53957			53990
OHIO	625556	131094	46889	103	803642
S DAK	1111	43260			44371
WISC	157523	191689	640	5800	355652
TOTAL	2529453	2411789	116607	25874	5083723
SOUTHERN					
ALA	302003			3	302006
ARK	150219	2000		302	152521
DEL	18040		3800	2	21842
D C	45500		9580		55080
FLA	122998		172485	9344	304827
GA	445715		89981		535696
KY	271860	2412	1059	5099	280430
LA	368596			4046	372642
MD	320038		59940		379978
MISS	240951				240951
N C	342371		63974		406345
OKLA	171346	37263	25	300	208934
S C	166693		32701		199394
TENN	341874		1969	2400	346243
TEXAS	653496	153910	10456	4004	821866
VA	222783		115141	2	337926
W VA	115179		19522		134701
TOTAL	4299662	195585	580633	25502	5101382
WESTERN					
ARIZ	33996	18528			52524
CAL I	639430	989893	12600		1641923
COLO	9610	101599		3	111212
IDAHO	6706	48415			55121
MONT	2504	42246			44750
NEV	7129	6037			13166
N MEX	15964	23932			39896
ORE	84070	109557	24300		217927
UTAH	7518	85527			93045
WASH	90160	209883	17413		317456
WYO	1072	13184			14256
TOTAL	898159	1648801	54313	3	2601276
GRAND TOTAL	11099047	4277791	1343462	51404	16771704

Table 25.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by States, January-July 1957 and 1958

Thousand cwt., refined equivalent

	Beet processors		Cane sugar refiners		Importers of D.C.sugar		Mainland cane sugar mills		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
New England										
Connecticut			659	684	37	34	1	1	697	719
Maine			380	381	2	5			382	386
Massachusetts			2,734	2,794	84	85	*	*	2,818	2,879
New Hampshire			200	204	1	*			201	204
Rhode Island			301	294	9	21			310	315
Vermont			124	127	46	49			170	176
Total			4,398	4,484	179	194	1	1	4,578	4,679
Mid-Atlantic										
New Jersey			4,001	4,034	385	433			4,386	4,467
New York	6	165	8,967	8,696	1,018	781			9,991	9,642
Pennsylvania	3	82	5,710	5,536	1,502	1,598	*	*	7,215	7,216
Total	9	247	18,678	18,266	2,905	2,812	*	*	21,592	21,325
North Central										
Illinois	4,514	4,564	4,100	3,819	53	58	180	117	8,847	8,558
Indiana	465	672	1,662	1,553	19	6	2	1	2,148	2,232
Iowa	823	823	399	373	1	35	5	*	1,228	1,231
Kansas	472	461	446	448		3	4	1	922	913
Michigan	1,446	1,409	1,472	1,472	180	166	7	30	3,105	3,077
Minnesota	1,301	1,101	259	280	1	9	1		1,562	1,390
Missouri	625	669	1,527	1,700		3	4	4	2,156	2,376
Nebraska	671	615	252	209		2	3	3	926	829
North Dakota	200	202	6	2					206	204
Ohio	406	658	3,792	3,875	104	137	3	2	4,305	4,672
South Dakota	220	207	16	15		1			236	223
Wisconsin	1,034	911	768	774	12	9	56	36	1,870	1,730
Total	12,177	12,292	14,699	14,520	370	429	265	194	27,511	27,435
Southern										
Alabama			1,445	1,677			13	9	1,458	1,686
Arkansas	22	29	652	682		1	*	*	674	712
Delaware			90	110	2	13		*	92	123
Dist. of Columbia			314	285	37	79			351	364
Florida			718	777	1,195	1,376	70	51	1,983	2,204
Georgia			2,575	2,665	399	351	1	1	2,975	3,017
Kentucky	1	12	1,185	1,399	45	33	17	20	1,248	1,464
Louisiana			2,015	2,050	2		57	39	2,074	2,089
Maryland			1,945	1,942	306	287		*	2,251	2,229
Mississippi			1,389	1,337		*	9	1	1,398	1,338
North Carolina			1,721	1,855	611	490	*	*	2,332	2,345
Oklahoma	185	190	628	746		*		1	813	937
South Carolina			923	910	96	102	*		1,019	1,012
Tennessee			1,772	1,965	8	15	*	8	1,780	1,988
Texas	703	807	3,629	3,775	178	143	49	7	4,559	4,732
Virginia		1	1,167	1,185	477	485	*	*	1,644	1,671
West Virginia			547	546	36	56			583	602
Total	911	1,039	22,715	23,906	3,392	3,431	216	137	27,234	28,513
Western										
Arizona	129	120	173	184			1		303	304
California	4,511	4,942	3,821	3,008	117	78	2	3	8,451	8,031
Colorado	534	502	58	56			*	*	592	558
Idaho	161	167	32	30					193	197
Montana	198	190	11	11				*	209	201
Nevada	18	24	37	35					55	59
New Mexico	112	127	71	88					183	215
Oregon	646	610	435	353	48	59			1,129	1,022
Utah	340	339	51	42					391	381
Washington	953	913	471	423	58	84			1,482	1,420
Wyoming	67	64	4	5					71	69
Total	7,669	7,998	5,164	4,235	223	221	3	3	13,059	12,457
Grand total	20,766	21,576	65,654	65,411	7,069	7,087	485	335	93,974	94,409

* Less than 500 bags

Table 26.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, second quarter 1958 ^{1/}

UNITED STATES							2/
Product or business of buyer	Beet (Total)	Cane (Total)	Imported D.C. (Total)	Total All sugar	Liquid sugar included in totals		
					Beet	Cane	
Hundredweight refined equivalent							
<u>Industrial</u>							
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,717,891	2,727,470	305,502	4,750,863	36,457	326,007	
Confectionery and related products	780,846	2,181,163	566,877	3,528,886	13,605	653,032	
Ice cream and dairy products	537,876	1,137,867	173,768	1,849,511	202,751	695,533	
Beverages	789,611	4,085,406	393,097	5,268,114	166,553	1,867,611	
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	1,639,519	1,326,321	655,875	3,621,715	236,687	489,613	
Multiple and all other food uses	309,230	1,137,989	7,840	1,455,059	16,491	419,079	
Non-food products	<u>4,703</u>	<u>159,292</u>	<u>113,343</u>	<u>277,338</u>		<u>27,278</u>	
<u>Sub-total</u>	5,779,676	12,755,508	2,216,302	20,751,486	672,544	4,478,153	
<u>Non-industrial</u>							
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	28,896	216,657	10,709	256,262	217	11,796	
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	2,580,942	10,086,445	1,077,615	13,745,002	40,937	22,523	
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,026,270	4,607,736	63,905	5,697,911		16,061	
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>177,311</u>	<u>258,760</u>	<u>3,523</u>	<u>439,594</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>46</u>	
<u>Sub-total</u>	3,813,419	15,169,598	1,155,752	20,138,769	41,588	50,426	
TOTAL DELIVERIES	9,593,095	27,925,106	3,372,054	40,890,255	714,132	4,528,579	
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	1,995,365	11,939,169	55,492	13,990,026	-	-	
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	2,314,019	1,907,924	-	4,221,943	-	-	

^{1/} Represents approximately 96.1 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.^{2/} Refined equivalent.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 27-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter 1958 and percentage change from second quarter 1957

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
<u>Hundredweight refined equivalent</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	4,750,863	186,119	1,264,392	1,840,260	919,379	540,713
Confectionery and related products	3,528,886	344,193	1,748,640	995,437	249,334	191,282
Ice cream and dairy products	1,849,511	92,925	490,051	546,864	452,245	267,426
Beverages	5,268,114	213,865	1,240,001	1,114,494	2,202,107	497,647
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	3,621,715	109,217	651,128	812,359	759,096	1,289,915
Multiple and all other food uses	1,455,059	37,956	670,010	469,750	97,337	180,006
Non-food products	277,338	3,065	68,921	52,939	151,771	642
Sub-total	20,751,486	987,340	6,133,143	5,832,103	4,831,269	2,967,631
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	256,262	29,159	62,170	26,883	55,911	82,139
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	13,745,002	666,779	1,889,254	4,154,117	5,108,343	1,926,509
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	5,697,911	365,573	1,303,975	1,453,208	1,921,658	653,497
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	439,594	13,491	95,531	41,710	127,716	161,146
Sub-total	20,138,769	1,075,002	3,350,930	5,675,918	7,213,628	2,823,291
TOTAL DELIVERIES	40,890,255	2,062,342	9,484,073	11,508,021	12,044,897	5,790,922

Percentage change from second quarter 1957

<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+0.3	-3.2	-3.7	+10.7	- .1	-16.8
Confectionery and related products	-6.4	-3.5	+1.0	-14.8	-21.2	-4.0
Ice cream and dairy products	-6.7	-12.4	-1.2	-18.0	+3.2	-2.7
Beverages	-5.1	+4.1	-11.1	-5.2	+0.5	-13.5
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	-0.1	+10.1	-1.2	-1.0	+28.1	-11.3
Multiple and all other food uses	-6.2	+3.6	+0.6	-18.2	-5.9	+5.1
Non-food products	-12.2	-31.2	+10.6	+29.5	-26.6	-57.2
Sub-total	-3.6	-1.3	-3.1	-4.5	+1.3	-10.8
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+16.1	+2.4	+8.0	+46.2	+43.2	+6.4
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-8.0	-4.3	-3.9	-15.0	-4.8	-4.7
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-6.2	-5.2	+1.4	-19.8	+4.1	-12.5
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	-10.5	+46.7	-7.9	-65.0	-3.8	+27.7
Sub-total	-7.3	-4.0	-1.9	-16.9	-2.3	-5.0
TOTAL	-5.5	-2.8	-2.7	-11.1	-0.9	-8.1

Table 28 -Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs.) second quarter 1958

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
	(hundredweight, refined equivalent)		
United States	11,994,661	1,995,365	13,990,026
New England	720,033	-	720,033
Middle Atlantic	2,237,830	-	2,237,830
North Central and West, combined*	3,747,694	1,947,330	5,695,024
South	5,289,104	48,035	5,337,139

* Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 3,793,958; West, 1,901,066

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to the Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 29-Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter 1958 and percentage change from second quarter 1957

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
<u>Hundredweight refined equivalent</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,111,273	39,987	215,017	442,911	260,482	152,876
Confectionery and related products	116,101	6,537	64,418	31,794	8,226	5,126
Ice cream and dairy products	55,840	2,700	9,743	21,439	14,755	7,203
Beverages	103,277	3,617	32,254	38,910	18,470	10,026
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	100,185	1,540	25,356	30,927	25,766	16,596
Multiple and all other food uses	137,516	5,804	47,448	47,152	23,739	13,373
Non-food products	228,310	31,360	66,283	54,335	74,072	2,260
<u>Sub-total</u>	1,852,502	91,545	460,519	667,468	425,510	207,460
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	39,087	927	2,748	21,116	5,332	8,964
All other deliveries including deliveries to Government agencies	45,926	1,446	8,726	26,205	5,947	3,602
<u>Sub-total</u>	85,013	2,373	11,474	47,321	11,279	12,566
<u>TOTAL SALES</u>	1,937,515	93,918	471,993	714,789	436,789	220,026
<u>Percentage change from</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+18.0	+25.0	+15.5	+15.1	+18.3	+28.8
Confectionery and related products	+ 7.5	-13.0	+ 5.8	+ 6.3	+54.7	+17.9
Ice cream and dairy products	-16.7	-11.7	-26.8	- 9.4	-27.5	+ 8.8
Beverages	0.0	-38.3	+28.3	-11.0	+ 9.7	-14.1
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+ 0.6	+56.8	+ 5.8	- 5.6	-19.3	+68.2
Multiple and all other food uses	+17.7	+23.1	+68.4	- 8.6	+ 7.6	+29.6
Non-food products	+13.2	+13.7	+18.5	+18.4	+ 5.6	+ 3.7
<u>Sub-total</u>	+13.1	+12.1	+17.0	+ 9.0	+10.0	+26.7
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+ 0.5	-48.0	-19.0	+12.6	-33.0	+27.7
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+10.5	+60.8	+21.2	- 1.2	+47.2	+24.1
<u>Sub-total</u>	+ 5.7	-11.4	+ 8.4	+ 4.5	- 6.0	+26.7
<u>Total</u>	+12.7	+11.3	+16.8	+ 8.7	+ 9.5	+26.7

Table 30.-Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during first half 1958 and 1957 with comparisons

(1,000 cwt. refined)

First half year	Region					U.S. total	Type of sugar	
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	North Central	West		Beet	Cane
(1) <u>Total direct deliveries</u>								
1958	3,996	17,948	21,641	21,756	9,875	75,216	17,198	58,018
1957	<u>3,974</u>	<u>18,258</u>	<u>21,109</u>	<u>21,721</u>	<u>10,228</u>	<u>75,290</u>	<u>16,557</u>	<u>58,733</u>
Change	+22	-310	+532	+35	-353	-74	+641	-715
(2) <u>Consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs. (granulated))</u>								
1958	1,435	4,427	9,286	7,335	3,495	25,978	3,804	22,174
1957	<u>1,424</u>	<u>4,531</u>	<u>8,704</u>	<u>7,183</u>	<u>3,562</u>	<u>25,404</u>	<u>3,412</u>	<u>21,992</u>
Change	+11	-104	+582	+152	-67	+574	+392	+182
(3) <u>Other deliveries (industrial & institutional)</u>								
1958	2,561	13,521	12,355	14,421	6,380	49,238	13,394	35,844
1957	<u>2,550</u>	<u>13,727</u>	<u>12,405</u>	<u>14,538</u>	<u>6,666</u>	<u>49,886</u>	<u>13,145</u>	<u>36,741</u>
Change	+11	-206	-50	-117	-286	-648	+249	-897
(a) <u>Bulk sugar (granulated)</u>								
1958	295	2,375	419	2,137	2,131	7,357	3,658	3,699
1957	<u>285</u>	<u>1,930</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>1,502</u>	<u>1,607</u>	<u>5,615</u>	<u>2,293</u>	<u>3,322</u>
Change	+10	+445	+128	+635	+524	+1,742	+1,365	+377
(b) <u>Liquid sugar</u>								
1958	775	4,136	1,267	1,689	1,437	9,304	1,152	8,152
1957	<u>734</u>	<u>4,209</u>	<u>1,091</u>	<u>1,447</u>	<u>1,284</u>	<u>8,765</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>7,919</u>
Change	+41	-73	+176	+242	+153	+539	+306	+233
(c) <u>Industrial & institutional packages (granulated) 50 lbs. and over</u>								
1958	1,491	7,010	10,669	10,595	2,812	32,577	8,584	23,993
1957	<u>1,531</u>	<u>7,588</u>	<u>11,023</u>	<u>11,589</u>	<u>3,775</u>	<u>35,506</u>	<u>10,006</u>	<u>25,500</u>
Change	-40	-578	-354	-994	-963	-2,929	-1,422	-1,507

Table 31.-Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) ^{1/}					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y.duty paid	World fas. Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago- West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1953-57 monthly av.	6.13	3.71	8.79	8.64	8.61	8.72
1956 monthly av.	6.09	3.48	8.77	8.60	8.58	8.75
1957 monthly av.	6.24	5.16	9.15	8.95	8.82	9.12
1957						
September	6.17	4.55	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
October	6.21	4.03	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
November	6.12	3.63	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
December	6.15	3.87	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
1958						
January	6.15	3.74	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
February	6.15	3.55	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
March	6.03	3.42	9.15	8.95	8.78	9.10
April	6.21	3.45	9.15	8.95	8.85	9.10
May	6.29	3.47	9.24	9.13	9.03	9.28
June	6.27	3.42	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30
July	6.28	3.50	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30
August	6.28	3.46	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30
12-month av.	6.19	3.67	9.21	9.02	8.83	9.17

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued)			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale			Refined retail
	Eastern	Chicago- West	Pacific Coast	U.S. average
	Cents per pound			
1953-57 monthly av.	8.52	8.41	8.62	10.62
1956 monthly av.	8.52	8.38	8.65	10.57
1957 monthly av.	8.63	8.62	9.02	11.03
1957				
September	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
October	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.10
November	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
December	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
1958				
January	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
February	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
March	8.50	8.58	9.00	11.10
April	8.65	8.65	9.00	11.14
May	8.65	8.83	9.18	11.16
June	8.65	8.85	9.20	11.30
July	8.65	8.85	9.20	11.34
August	8.65	8.85	9.20	
12-month av.	8.56	8.63	9.07	11.16 ^{2/}

Period	Production and month-end stocks refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1953-57 monthly av.	504	159	272 ^{3/}	801
1956 monthly av.	528	163	281 ^{3/}	816
1957 monthly av.	504	169	296 ^{3/}	800
1957				
September	538	138	275	222
October	520	534	280	602
November	446	571	295	1,031
December	441	479	265 ^{3/}	1,234
1958				
January	476	205	278	1,351
February	429	31	257	1,244
March	457	5	268	1,065
April	516	31	276	960
May	508	73	277	856
June	539	54	270	704
July	597	31	278	508
August 4/	576	27	265	292
12-month av.	504	182	274	839

^{1/} Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price and allowances in specific areas are being made. (See Sugar Reports No. 55, page 4). ^{2/} 11-month average. ^{3/} Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 32-Production and estimated crop value and field worker requirements for domestic sugar producing areas, 1948-1957 crops

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico ¹	Beet area *
Number of farms					
1948	5,957	25	30	13,615	31,323
1949	5,559	22	106	14,772	31,581
1950	5,028	23	149	15,661	37,328
1951	4,833	24	786	16,525	27,409
1952	4,463	25	738	18,312	23,553
1953	4,010	25	857	19,833	24,846
1954	3,883	25	790	19,519	27,968
1955	3,861	25	861	19,274	24,855
1956	3,703	24	836	18,423	24,475
1957	3,343	24	884	17,605	24,710
Acreage harvested					
1948	273,941	35,233	100,042	336,285	670,225
1949	278,860	36,581	108,794	353,385	703,159
1950	272,842	37,357	109,405	367,093	923,703
1951	257,975	38,933	109,494	366,404	695,535
1952	274,385	42,842	108,089	391,763	660,757
1953	280,242	44,531	108,337	384,638	765,093
1954	247,143	38,624	107,480	367,054	855,499
1955	232,448	34,777	106,180	361,320	743,924
1956	203,286	30,123	106,956	352,897	789,217
1957	226,164	32,639	106,742	361,492	881,819
Production of cane or beets (net weight of cane or beets in short tons)					
1948	5,256,644	1,010,327	7,542,613	9,541,232	9,073,034
1949	4,983,982	1,125,722	8,045,941	10,998,035	10,468,444
1950	5,311,857	1,169,327	8,174,821	10,614,633	13,584,890
1951	4,462,854	1,259,526	8,477,201	10,501,394	10,496,942
1952	5,446,917	1,495,338	8,693,920	12,536,940	10,180,909
1953	5,759,310	1,453,056	9,003,967	10,170,796	12,506,684
1954	5,624,800	1,258,440	9,431,781	10,879,643	13,765,783
1955	5,664,412	1,159,908	9,867,978	9,872,969	12,237,776
1956	4,817,145	1,196,904	9,909,990	10,306,431	13,107,250
1957	4,975,915	1,358,145	9,447,647	8,708,681	15,644,509
Yield of cane or beets per harvested acre (short tons)					
1948	19.19	28.68	75.39	28.37	13.54
1949	17.87	30.77	73.96	31.12	14.89
1950	19.47	31.30	74.72	28.92	14.71
1951	17.30	32.35	77.42	28.66	15.09
1952	20.65	34.90	80.43	32.00	15.41
1953	20.55	32.63	83.11	26.44	16.35
1954	22.76	32.58	87.75	29.64	16.09
1955	24.37	33.35	92.94	27.32	16.45
1956	23.70	39.73	92.65	29.21	16.61
1957	22.00	41.61	88.51	24.09	17.74
Production of sugar (short tons, raw value)					
1948	397,293	79,828	835,107	1,116,232	1,312,338
1949	415,811	104,928	955,890	1,287,667	1,608,067
1950	456,246	108,267	960,961	1,298,645	2,014,874
1951	296,566	122,115	995,759	1,238,323	1,541,026
1952	450,847	154,402	1,020,450	1,372,293	1,518,630
1953	481,094	150,543	1,099,316	1,181,562	1,872,778
1954	478,493	132,336	1,077,347	1,203,969	1,998,714
1955	455,299	118,897	1,140,112	1,166,028	1,730,162
1956	431,625	128,797	1,099,543	1,151,749	1,971,459
1957	397,613	136,339	1,084,646	990,424	2,215,889

* Preliminary for 1957

Table 32.--(Cont.) Production and estimated crop value and field worker requirements for domestic sugar producing areas, 1948-1957 crops

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico 1/	Beet * area
	Yield of sugar per harvested acre (short tons, raw value)				
1948	1.45	2.27	8.35	3.32	1.96
1949	1.49	2.87	8.79	3.64	2.29
1950	1.67	2.90	8.78	3.54	2.18
1951	1.15	3.14	9.09	3.38	2.22
1952	1.64	3.60	9.44	3.50	2.30
1953	1.72	3.38	10.15	3.07	2.45
1954	1.94	3.43	10.02	3.28	2.34
1955	1.96	3.42	10.74	3.23	2.33
1956	2.12	4.28	10.28	3.26	2.50
1957	1.76	4.18	10.16	2.74	2.51
	Percentage of sugar recovered from cane or beets produced				
1948	7.56	7.90	11.07	11.70	14.46
1949	8.34	9.32	11.88	11.71	15.36
1950	8.59	9.26	11.76	12.23	14.83
1951	6.65	9.70	11.75	11.79	14.68
1952	7.96	10.32	11.74	10.95	14.92
1953	8.35	10.36	12.21	11.62	14.97
1954	8.51	10.52	11.42	11.07	14.52
1955	8.04	10.25	11.55	11.81	14.14
1956	8.96	10.76	11.10	11.17	15.04
1957	7.99	10.04	11.48	11.37	14.16
	Total crop value including government payments (thousands of dollars)				
1948	\$54,087	\$10,378	\$104,788	\$144,957	\$172,198
1949	56,340	13,513	121,892	170,658	215,828
1950	71,311	16,320	134,457	186,026	290,718
1951	51,387	18,398	141,752	184,515	226,192
1952	66,904	21,477	141,034	196,877	218,208
1953	71,803	21,081	153,586	171,593	270,582
1954	68,824	18,004	146,200	169,347	282,037
1955	65,179	15,940	151,906	161,045	240,657
1956	66,968	18,619	156,893	170,800	285,126
1957	59,925	19,332	151,910	144,960	318,499
	Value of raw sugar 2/ (thousands of dollars)				
1948	\$44,179	\$ 8,877	\$ 92,864	\$124,125	\$145,932
1949	48,317	12,193	111,074	149,627	186,857
1950	54,111	12,840	113,970	154,019	238,964
1951	35,944	14,800	120,686	150,085	186,772
1952	56,446	19,331	127,760	171,811	190,132
1953	60,522	18,938	138,294	148,640	235,595
1954	58,280	16,119	131,221	146,643	243,443
1955	54,181	14,149	135,673	138,757	205,889
1956	52,572	15,687	133,924	140,201	240,124
1957	49,622	17,015	135,364	123,605	276,543
	Value of molasses 2/ (thousands of dollars)				
1948	\$ 3,513	\$ 693	\$ 4,295	\$ 5,340	\$ 3,059
1949	1,868	388	2,380	3,363	2,389
1950	10,344	2,509	12,016	14,475	18,010
1951	10,064	2,509	11,923	17,281	13,520
1952	3,793	834	3,876	6,138	3,340
1953	4,004	813	5,136	5,992	5,013
1954	3,688	690	5,047	6,005	5,369
1955	4,446	736	5,697	6,067	5,666
1956	8,215	1,783	12,790	14,646	13,714
1957	4,246	1,116	6,494	6,671	6,980

* Preliminary for 1957

Table 32. -(Cont.) Production and estimated crop value and field worker requirements for domestic sugar producing areas, 1948-1957 crops

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico 1/	Beet area
Total government payments (thousands of dollars)					
1948	\$ 6,395	\$ 808	\$ 7,629	\$ 15,492	\$23,207
1949	6,155	932	8,438	17,668	26,582
1950	6,856	971	8,471	17,532	33,744
1951	5,379	1,089	9,143	17,149	25,900
1952	6,665	1,312	9,398	18,928	24,736
1953	7,277	1,330	10,156	16,961	29,974
1954	6,856	1,195	9,932	16,699	33,225
1955	6,552	1,055	10,536	16,221	29,103
1956	6,181	1,149	10,146	15,953	31,288
1957	6,057	1,201	10,052	14,684	34,976*
Number of field workers ^{3/}					
1948	50,000	5,000	12,100	115,000	80,000
1949	50,000	4,000	13,750	148,000	111,000
1950	50,000	4,000	12,900	150,000	125,000
1951	45,000	4,000	12,300	148,000	95,000
1952	45,000	3,500	11,000	150,000	95,000
1953	45,000	3,000	10,600	148,000	90,000
1954	40,000	2,500	10,100	145,000	85,000
1955	35,000	2,500	10,000	135,000	80,000
1956	30,000	2,500	9,500	130,000	80,000
1957	30,000	2,600	8,500	123,000	85,000
Man days per acre ^{4/ 5/}					
1948	18.27	15.12	31.90	58.43	
1949	15.82	15.47	30.06	51.21	
1950	14.50	13.70	28.97	48.57	
1951	13.14	12.00	29.60	51.05	
1952	12.11	10.42	27.78	53.54	<u>6/</u>
1953	11.39	8.82	29.74	48.92	
1954	12.15	9.32	26.38	45.53	
1955	12.39	9.42	27.39	43.08	
1956	12.48	10.38	25.70	43.95	
1957	11.86	10.50	26.96	42.55	
Man days per ton of cane or beets ^{4/ 5/}					
1948	.95	.53	.42	2.06	
1949	.89	.50	.41	1.65	
1950	.72	.44	.39	1.68	
1951	.77	.37	.38	1.61	<u>6/</u>
1952	.59	.30	.34	1.53	
1953	.55	.27	.36	1.67	
1954	.53	.29	.30	1.36	
1955	.51	.28	.29	1.43	
1956	.53	.26	.28	1.31	
1957	.54	.25	.30	1.29	
Man days per ton of sugar (raw value) ^{4/ 5/}					
1948	12.60	6.66	3.82	17.60	
1949	10.62	5.39	3.42	14.07	
1950	8.67	4.73	3.30	13.72	
1951	11.43	3.83	3.02	13.78	<u>6/</u>
1952	7.36	2.93	2.87	14.07	
1953	6.64	2.64	2.93	14.58	
1954	6.28	2.75	2.63	12.56	
1955	6.32	2.79	2.55	12.05	
1956	5.88	2.46	2.50	12.03	
1957	6.74	2.51	2.60	11.53	

* Preliminary

Table 32 -(Cont.) Production and estimated crop value and field worker requirements for domestic sugar producing areas, 1948-1957 crops

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico 1/	Beet area
Weighted average prevailing wage per day of field workers 5/ 7/					
1948	\$3.73	\$6.02	\$7.95	\$2.77	
1949	3.85	6.02	8.80	2.76	
1950	4.00	6.00	9.16	2.79	
1951	4.09	6.43	9.02	2.96	
1952	4.44	7.58	9.63	3.14	
1953	4.71	7.99	10.42	3.33	
1954	4.95	7.92	10.98	3.51	
1955	5.08	7.96	11.19	3.51	
1956	5.45	8.22	11.36	3.35	
1957	5.95	8.27	11.82	3.54	

NOTE: These data were taken from the best available sources but their accuracy varies from area to area. The data are believed to be sufficiently reliable to present a generalized comparison between the areas.

1/ Data are for the 1947-48 crop through the 1956-57 crop except for minimum wage per day for field workers which is for the calendar years.

2/ For comparability between areas raw sugar valued at the New York duty-paid price for the calendar year; and molasses valued at the season's average price for Louisiana molasses:

Year	Raw sugar (\$ per lb.)	Molasses (\$ per gal.)	Year	Raw sugar (\$ per lb.)	Molasses (\$ per gal.)
1948	5.56	9.70	1953	6.29	10.01
1949	5.81	5.64	1954	6.09	9.75
1950	5.93	29.23	1955	5.95	10.78
1951	6.06	28.68	1956	6.09	25.74
1952	6.26	8.80	1957	6.24	12.69

3/ Estimated peak number of workers employed during crop, including working farm operators.

4/ Data include all labor utilized in the production of sugarcane (including supervision) other than administrative and employee services.

5/ Computed on basis of eight hour day in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and nine hour day in other areas.

6/ The pattern of contract labor operations in the sugar beet area has been changing in recent years. A study is in progress to appraise the extent of these changes. Upon completion of the study revised man-hour and earnings data will be published.

7/ Based on average daily cash earnings of workers employed on time or piece work rate basis. In addition workers receive non-cash benefits valued at 20 to 30 cents per day except in Hawaii where the values per 8-hour day were \$1.12 in 1948; 1.48 in 1949; 1.56 in 1950; 1.88 in 1951; 2.01 in 1952; 2.15 in 1953; 2.71 in 1954; 3.11 in 1955; 3.51 in 1956; and 3.81 in 1957.



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